TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 30. — APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA. AUGUST 2, 1922. — $1.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 winter, spot, $1.22¾; No. 2 garlicky, spot, $1.17¾; July, 1.17½; August, $1.14.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 2 or better, for domestic delivery, is quotable at 81@82c per bu. for carlots on spot. Contract, spot, 75¼c; No. 4 spot, 73¾; No. 2 spot, 76¾.

Oats—No. 2 white, domestic basis, 47½c; No. 3 white, 47.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, per bu., 94½c; bag lots nearby, as to quality and condition, 80c@$1.02.

Millfeed.—City Mills winter bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $29; Pataposco millfeed, per tons, in 100-lb. sacks, $27; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. cotton sacks, $39; same in 100-lb. jute sacks, $37. These quotations are jobbing prices.

Straw—No. 2 tangled rye, $15.50; No. 1 wheat, $12@12.50; No. 1 oat (nominal), $12@13.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 38@38½c; do, choice, 36@37; do, good, 34@35; do, prints, 39@41; do, blocks, 38@40; do, nearby, 34@36; ladles, 29; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 27@28; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 26@27; Ohio rolls, 26@27; West Virginia, rolls, 25@26; storepacked, 25@26; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 26@28; process butter, 33.

Eggs—Western Md., Pa., nearby, 23c; Eastern Shore, Md., and Va., 23; Western, 23; West Virginia, 22; Southern, 21.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs. and over, per lb., 26@27c; do, do, medium, 3 to 4 lbs., per lb., 24@25; do, do, white leghorns, per lb., 23; do, old roosters, per lb., 14@16; springers, 1¾ lbs. and over, per lb., 35; do, do, 1¼ to 1½ lbs., per lb., 32@33; do, do, 1 to 1¼ lbs., per lb., 30; do, white leghorns, 1¾ lbs. and over, per lb., 30; do, do, 1 to 1¼ lbs., per lb., 27@29; ducks, spring, 3½ lbs. and over, per lb., 24@25; pigeons, young, per pair, 30; do, old, per pair, 30.

Potatoes—Native, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $1.50@1.75; do, No. 2, per 100 lbs., 75c@$1; do, No. 1, per bu. bskt., $1@1.15; do, No. 2, per bu. bskt., 50@60; Eatsern Shore, Virginia, No. 1, per brl., $2.50@3.25; do, do, No. 2, $1.50@2; Rappahannock and York River, No. 1, $2.50@3; do, do, No. 2, $1.25@1.50; Norfolk and North Carolina, No. 1, $2.50@3; do, No. 2, $1.25@1.50.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot, easy; No. 1 Northern spring, $1.47¼; No. 2 winter, $1.27¾; No. 2 hard winter, $1.30¼; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.49½, and No. 2 mixed Durum, $1.29¼, c. i. f. track New York, to arrive.

Corn—Spot firm; No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 83c, and No. 2 mixed, 82½, c. i. f. New York, all rail.

Oats—Spot, barely steady; No. 2 white, 47@47½c.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 36¼@37c; creamery, extras (92 score), 35½@36; creamery, firsts (88 to 91 score), 32@35; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 25½@26.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, fresh specials, 21@22c; do, average run, 20½@20¾; State whole milk, twins, fresh, specials, 21@21½; do, average run, 20½.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra, firsts, 26@29c; do, firsts, 23½@25; New Jersey hennery whites, extra fancy, candled selection, 46; uncandled, 41@44; State, nearby and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 39@41; State, nearby and nearby Western hennery browns, extras, 33@38; State and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 25@32.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat — No. 2 red winter, $1.16@1.21; do, garlicky, $1.06@1.09.

Oats—No. 2 white, 47@47½c; No. 3, 46@46½.

Corn—No. 2 for export, 65@76c; do, No. 3, 74@75; do, No. 4, 72@73; car lots for local trade No. 2 yellow, 80@81; No. 3 yellow, 79@80.

Butter—Western creamery extra 36½c; nearby prints fancy, 43@46.

Eggs—Nearby, extra firsts, 27½c; do, firsts, 24½; Western, extra firsts, 27½; do, firsts, 24½; fancy selected, 35@36.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, fancy, flats, fresh, 21c; fair to good, 20@20½; longhorn, 21@21½; single daisies, 21.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE. — Calves — Choice to handyweight veals, per lb., 10c; choice fat heavy veals, 9@9½; fair to good, 8½@9; heavy, smooth, fat veals, 6@7; heavy, rough calves, 5@6.

Lambs and Sheep—No. 1 sheep, per lb., 4@5c; spring lambs, choice, 12@13; fair to good, 10@11; poor and heavy lambs, 6@10.

Beef Cattle—First quality, per lb., 7@8c; medium, 5@6; bulls, as to quality, 4@6; cows, choice to fancy, 5@7; common to fair, 3@4; oxen, as to quality, 4@6; milch cows, choice to fancy, per head, $50@75; common to fair, per head, $30@40.

PITTSBURGH. — Hogs — Heavies, $11@11.10; heavy Yorkers, light Yorkers and pigs, $11.85@11.95.

Calves—Top, $11.

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Top beef steers, $10.80; best yearlings, $10.50; bulk beef steers, $8.75@10; choice beef cows and heifers, canners and stockers, steady; in-between grades she stock slow, weak; bulk beef cows and heifers, $5@7.25; canners and cutters largely, $2.85@3.75; bulls, weak to 15c lower; bulk bolgnas, around, $4.50.

Hogs—Bulk butchers, $10@10.75; shippers took 700; holdover liberal; pigs weak, mostly $9.75@10.25; bulk packers $8@8.50

Nothing Stirring.

"Mr. Wauleigh, a lady outside says she is soliciting funds for some worthy cause or other and wants you to give until it hurts."

"Return to the lady, Mr. Squills, and tell her the giving pain I acquired during the war has become chronic."

Not Harmful.

"The philosopher says that all things come to him who waits."

"How about a little work on the side while waiting?"

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Pays

SEARCH BEYOND 3-MILE LIMIT

Hughes Suggests Plan to Great Britain

TO BE FULLY RECIPROCAL

Any Suspected British Vessel Could Be Examined In Extra American Zone—No Final Decision Made.

Washington.—A reciprocal arrangement, under which both the United States and Great Britain would be permitted to search one another's merchant ships in certain zones outside the three-mile limit, forms the basis of the plan which has been suggested to the British Government by Secretary Hughes to prevent rum runners from approaching American shores.

As outlined in authoritative quarters here, the recent American note to London brought forward this proposal in a wholly tentative manner without claiming any right to hold up British shipping beyond the three-mile line unless a similar privilege as regards American shipping was granted to British officials. The Secretary's communication was said to treat the reciprocal search plan as standing outside international law, but to be desirable as a special arrangement because of the difficulties of enforcing the prohibition law of the United States.

In order to make the agreement fully reciprocal, it was said, the right of search in the proposed zones along the American and British coast would be unconditional. Under the plan any suspected British vessel could be stopped and examined within the extra-legal American zone for liquor or any other evidence of illegal purposes, while the same broad privilege would apply to American vessels in the British zone regardless of what might be the cause of suspicion.

London dispatches indicating that the proposal had not met with a favorable reception among British officials apparently caused no surprise here, the State Department having anticipated that its suggestion might be interpreted as an infringement on the well-established principles of freedom on the high seas. It is said to be regarded by Secretary Hughes, however, as involving no attempt to change international law, but merely as an extension of special favors which might be to the advantage of both nations. Officials said they had received no official word of a final decision by the London government.

TO PREVENT OIL POLLUTION.

U. S. Enters Negotiations With Maritime Nations.

Washington.—Secretary Hughes has been authorized by President Harding to enter into negotiations with the principal maritime nations of the world with the view to holding a conference in the United States for a discussion of means of preventing oil pollution of navigable waters, especially in important harbors. Announcement to this effect was made at the White House, but there was no intimation as to the probable date of the conference.

The call for an international gathering will be in line with a resolution adopted by Congress requesting the President to call it.

TO ACCOMPANY HUGHES.

Admiral Jones And Major General Bullard In Party.

Washington.—Admiral Hilary P. Jones, commander of the Atlantic fleet; Major General Robert L. Bullard, commander of the Second Army Corps, and Representative Stephen G. Porter, Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, will accompany Secretary Hughes to Rio de Janeiro to represent the United States officially at the opening of the Brasilian Central Exposition in September, it was announced at the White House. A fifth member of the commission is yet to be named.

PLANE TURNS SOMERSAULT.

Naval Machine Wrecked, But Occupants Unhurt.

Americus, Ga. — One of the two naval planes which left Pensacola, Fla., to make a one-day flight to Washington, turned a somersault in midair near Ellaville, Ga., and was almost completely wrecked. No one was hurt. The planes were in command of Lieut. R. A. Elliott and the flight was planned for the purpose of plotting cross-country routes to be followed in transporting naval officers by air.

FIRES AT HAITIAN MAYOR.

Port Au Prince, Haiti.—An attempt to shoot Mayor Edouard Mandones resulted in the serious wounding of Edmond Millet, a member of the Mayor's council. Ludovic Monplaisir, the director of cemeteries, is under arrest charged with the shooting. Mayor Mandones has been active in unearthing alleged local graft.

BANS IMPORTS OF WINES.

Blair Declares Strike For Present Are Sufficient.

Washington.—Imports of wines and liquors were banned by Commissioner Blair of Internal Revenue until supplies already in the country for non-beverage uses are insufficient to meet the national requirements. Drastice new regulations were issued by Mr. Blair covering the entrance of alcoholic beverages into the country designed to shut off one of the sources of illegal liquor supply.

"POSTMISTRESS" SANCTIONED.

Postmaster-General Work Approves Of Title For Women.

Washington.—Postmasters-General in the past have tabooed the term "postmistress," persons in charge of postoffices having been known officially as postmasters. But Postmaster-General Work has now given his sanction to "postmistress."

A study of the records reveal that under the Harding Administration there has been a large increase in the number of women appointed to run postoffices, but the women are far behind the men on this pie-counter job. Approximately 14 per cent. of the offices are held by women. Out of 7,672 appointments since President Harding took charge of the White House but 1,132 women were named.

ENGLAND WILL AID U. S. BAR OUT BOOZE

British Are Now Centering Attention Upon Bermuda

LAW REGULATING EXPORT

Other West Indian Colonies—May Adopt Similar Regulations—British Government Co-operating.

Washington. — Although official statements continued to be withheld concerning the recent American note to Great Britain urging co-operation of that country in efforts to curtail illicit liquor shipments between British possessions off the Atlantic Coast and American ports, it was indicated that the British Government was exhibiting the greatest consideration toward the United States in its efforts to enforce the Volstead Act.

The British authorities, it is understood, are at present centering attention on Bermuda, which recently adopted a law prohibiting export of spirits except under licenses issued only after satisfactory evidence had been given that the liquor was to go into channels authorized to receive it in America. If this law is found to be sufficient to meet requirements, it is believed that the British home government will seek to have its other West Indian colonies adopt similar laws, notwithstanding that in the case of Bermuda the trade in spirits has enabled the paying off of the external debts of the islands.

In view of the silence of officials upon the representations made to Great Britain by the United States it is not possible to say whether an attempt would be made to obtain recognition of the right claimed by the Treasury Department to search vessels outside of territorial water for contraband liquor shipments. For almost a year British craft have been seized from time to time beyond the three-mile limit in connection with search for such contraband, and American courts have not passed finally upon the British protests against the legality of this alleged extension of maritime jurisdiction.

LADY ASTOR SUGGESTS WOMAN.

Asks Lloyd George Whether One Of Sex Will Be League Delegate.

London.—Lady Astor asked Premier Lloyd George, in the House of Commons, whether the Government intended to appoint a woman as delegate, alternative delegate or technical adviser to the assembly of the League of Nations.

The Prime Minister replied that the Government had decided to appoint the Earl of Balfour and H. A. L. Fisher, president of the Board of Education, as British representative to the next meeting. He said that he was not in a position to announce the third representative, but would consider her suggestion.

INMATE SHOOTS TWO MATRONS.

Runs To Room, Cuts Throat And Kills Himself.

Philadelphia.—William Smith, an inmate of the Presbyterian Home for Aged Couples and Single Men in West Philadelphia, shot two matrons and then killed himself in a fit of insanity. The matrons, Mrs. Lillian Pierce and Miss E. Wise, were not seriously wounded. After firing at the matrons, Smith ran to his room, cut his throat and shot himself.

PITTSBURGH BANS KLAN.

City Officials Refuse To Issue Permit For Public Meeting.

Pittsburgh.—City officials refused to issue a permit for a Ku Klux Klan meeting. "An assemblage in large numbers—masked and robed—and in a public place, constitutes a public nuisance," said City Solicitor Richard W. Martin, in a formal report to the Director of Public Safety, George V. McCandless.

McCandless indorsed the solicitor's opinion.

DEBS PROTESTS TO LENINE.

Asks Soviet Premier Not To Permit Execution Of 22 Socialists.

Chicago.—Eugene Debs, former Socialist candidate for President, has sent a cablegram to Premier Lenine, of Soviet Russia, protesting against execution of the 22 social revolutionists now on trial at Moscow. Socialist national headquarters announced that Mr. Debs had sent the message following an appeal from the Socialists of Russia.

PRESS CHARGED WITH DOWNFALL

Of Republican Party in the 1912 Election

COMMITTEE SECRETS BARED

Democrats Demand Facts—Smoot And Watson Tell of Incidents At Tariff Hearing A Decade Ago.

Washington.—Defeat of the Republican party in 1912 was attributed in the Senate by Chairman McCumber of the Finance Committee to the refusal of that committee three years previously to heed the demands of newspaper publishers that newsprint paper be placed on the free list in the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act. His declaration brought demands from the Democratic side for full details, and was followed by recitals by Senators Watson, of Indiana; Smoot, of Utah, and McCumber of incidents which, they said, had taken place behind the scenes in Congress a decade ago.

Senator Robinson, Democrat, of Arkansas, declared that if Senator McCumber's statement that the newspapers of the country, because they could not "intimidate" the Finance Committee into giving free newsprint had turned against the Republican party and defeated it, were true, it was "a terrible indictment against the press of the United States, the men who own it and the men who control its policies."

Asserting that he could not accept it without first having "definite and complete" information, the Arkansas Senator, and later Senator Stanley, of Kentucky, demanded that Senator McCumber give the names of representatives of the publishers who had made threats to the committee.

Stating that he wanted to give the Senate the "facts," Senator Smoot said the late John L. Norris, representing the Newspapr Publishers' Association, had appeared before a finance sub-committee of which Mr. Smoot was a member, had refused to compromise on the matter of a duty on newsprint and had stated that if a duty were imposed "the Republican party will be driven from power." The Utah Senator said he supposed this was the statement from which Senator McCumber had drawn his "conclusions," and added that he did not think Mr. Norris had been authorized by the publishers to make such a statement.

Later, reiterating his original statement that spokesmen for the publishers had told the committee "give us free print paper and we will support the Republican party and the Administration; refuse to give it and we will destroy you if we can," Senator McCumber said he had been present at conferences between the publishers' representatives and members of the committee and remembered details of them. He added that on one occasion, when there was a discussion of a compromise as between a duty of $6 a ton and $2.40 a ton on the paper, a publishers' representative had stated that he would not yield "one damn cent," and that if the committee failed to make the recommendation for newsprint the publishers would drive the party from power if they could.

Senator Watson, of Indiana, told the Senate of what he said had been his personal experience "with these same gentlemen" in 1908, when he was a member of the House. He related that Mr. Norris and the late Herman Ritter, another representative of the publishers, had sought to "force" through a bill by the then Representative John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, placing newsprint and wood pulp on the tariff free list. He declared that Mr. Norris had visited the then Speaker Cannon in the Speaker's office and told him in the presence of Mr. Watson and others that if Mr. Cannon would permit the Williams bill to go through, the publishers would start a campaign that would make him President, and that if he refused to let the bill go through they would drive him from power.

The Indiana Senator related that Mr. Cannon sent for his negro messenger and instructed him to throw Mr. Norris out of the office if he saw him there again. Mr. Cannon then ordered Mr. Norris from his office, Senator Watson continued, adding that later "these same men with the same proposition" appeared before the Finance Committee when the Payne-Aldrich bill was being considered and their threats had to be heard again.

WHISTLE TAKES RADIO'S PLACE.

Washington.—American radio devices have no chance of competing with the "whistling language" of the natives on the Island of Gomera, in the Canaries, according to a report to the Commerce Department from Consul F. A. Henry, at Teneriffe.

"The inhabitants of this island," he said, "by use of a system of whistling signals can convey bits of news and information over considerable distances with great rapidity. The system dates back hundreds of years and consequently radio telephony is practically unknown."

WALLS OUT NEIGHBORS.

Chicago.—The threatened invasion of a nearby subdivision by a bungalow colony has caused Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick to plan erection of a 16-foot wall along the south and southeastern extremities of her estate. In addition, she acquired 20 acres adjoining the property. A real estate company recently divided into lots a plot near the McCormick estate, and began an advertising campaign.

STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Latest Gleanings From All Over the State

THINGS SEEN AND HEARD

Danville.—Judge D. Price Withers overruled a motion for a new trial in the case of C. A. Frazier, who was convicted of car larceny. Notice of appeal was filed and the accused was bonded in the sum of $6,000 until the September term of the court.

Newport News.—At a meeting of the Newport News Council, this city, unanimously voted to participate with Norfolk, Hampton and Williamsburg in advancing $300,000 to the State Highway Commission for the construction of the highway through Toano and Providence Forge. It was stated that similar action is anticipated by the other cities.

Wytheville. — The Wythe County Child Welfare Camp has been formally opened under the supervision of the Wythe County Red Cross school nurse, Miss Powhatan Stone, with Miss Emma Murray, as head nurse, in charge. The name was chosen by the board of directors for this nutrition camp at a meeting recently held at the office of Dr. John T. Graham.

Lynchburg. — Local retail dealers say there is no great chance for a coal shortage here, the local demand being well supplied with bituminous coal, but anthracite cannot be had here. The reason for this condition is that most of the coal used here is from the non-union fields of southwestern Virginia, and dealers here believe their contracts will be ample to cope with the local demand.

Petersburg.—S. H. Betts, well-known tobacco man, of Petersburg, in speaking on the conditions of the local market declared that the tobacco-growing section around Petersburg, within a radius of fifty miles, has the best crop of any section where bright and dark tobacco is grown, and the Petersburg people should be very thankful for these conditions because the weed is going to bring good prices.

Lynchburg.—The board of supervisors of Campbell county, has let a contract to W. T. Jones, of Lynchburg, for the erection of a $20,000 fire-proof clerk's office. The board has also made an appropriation of $800 as a gift toward the cost of extending a city water main into the Westover Heights and Fort Hill suburbs, where the population has grown so that the present mains are inadequate to give the suburban homes water supply.

Fredericksburg.—The largest still ever captured in Stafford county and five men were taken in a raid six miles from Fredericksburg and one mile from the Richmond-Washington highway Tuesday, when State prohibition officers surprised moonshiners operating a 500-gallon capacity still on the old Musante farm. Over 4,000 gallons of mash were found and destroyed, as well as fifty gallons of finished corn whisky.

Norfolk.—Norfolk county has sixty days in which to file a bill of exceptions against the annexation order entered by Judge Henry B. Holt, of Staunton, in the Circuit Court of Norfolk county. The county also has the right of appeal to the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, but it is generally believed that it will not exercise this right. The order, which becomes effective January 1, pending court proceedings that cost $6,500, and lasted more than a month. Commonwealth Attorney A. B. Carney, for Norfolk county, immediately noted exception to the order and was given sixty days in which to file his petition.

Richmond.—Rates on potatoes from all points on the Eastern Shore of Virginia to Chesapeake and Ohio Railway stations, were the subject of a hearing before the State Corporation Commission. The application was made by the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, which claimed that the rates had become out of line because of the refusal of the commission in 1917 to advance commodity rates 15 per cent., at the same time class rates were increased. In some instances violations of the long and short haul exist, there being lower rates from the Eastern Shore to certain points than from nearer stations on the Peninsula. The application was opposed by W. T. Gardner, traffic manager of the Eastern Shore Produce Exchange, who presented statements comparing the present rates with those elsewhere. The commission reserved decision.

Leesburg.—Plans and specifications have been submitted to Loudoun Lodge, No. 26, I. O. O. F., for the new hall, which they expect to build in the near future. The plans call for a two-story building with basement, the outside dimensions to be about 60x42 feet, and to be of hollow tile construction. The second floor is to be used as a lodge room and the first floor as an auditorium, with a seating capacity of 600. This will be one of the largest and best Odd Fellow halls in this section of the State.

Petersburg.—Petersburg has felt for the first time the effects of the railroad strike. Isham R. Dyer, who has been running excursions to Luray caverns for the past ten years, announced that it would be cancelled this year, due to a letter received from the railroad company, stating that "existing conditions" prevented them furnishing a train. Hundreds of people from North Carolina and Southside Virginia took advantage of the excursion every year, and it is a source of disappointment to many that the excursion will not be run.

Danville.—Police Officer Ira Harris, charged with mistreating Landon Campbell was tried by the Mayor. The officer was fined $10 and all charges against Campbell were dismissed. A long list of witnesses was produced and there was more or less acrimonious exchanges between John Thomas Watson, representing Campbell and Police Sergeant J. H. Martin.

Lynchburg.—J. V. Crawford, who lives in the suburbs of Lynchburg, has been held for the September grand jury in the Circuit Court of Campbell county, on the charge of transporting a 35-gallon still. County Officer Childress caught Crawford moving the outfit after watching it a day and two nights, and, after his arrest, Crawford claimed he was stealing the still, according to Officer Childress. About seventy-five gallons of mash and still furnace were destroyed by the officer.

Lynchburg.—Deed has just been recorded in the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Amherst County by which the city of Lynchburg conveys to the Federal Forest Reserve 5,650 acres of the Pedlar River water shed in the Blue Ridge Mountains, the purchase price being $36,725.39. The city fifteen years ago bought this land as a protection to its supply to prevent it being farmed. The Federal Forest Reserve has for three or four years been negotiating the purchase. The city retains several thousand acres of land near the dam where the city water is impounded.

Charlottesville.—The seventh annual session of the Virginia Summer School of Religious Education opened at the University of Virginia Monday, and continues to August 11. The school is conducted under the control of the boards of religious education of the four dioceses of the Episcopal Church in Virginia, but is in co-operation with the provincial board. It offers training courses for parish ministers, church and Sunday school officers and teachers, lay readers, woman's auxiliary workers, young people and others interested in doing efficient service in the church.

Freeling. — Russell Haynes' dog "went mad" recently and gave the family quite a scare. No indication of anything wrong was noticeable about the dog till he was snapping viciously at everything that came in his way. Then a rabid animal bit the house cat and a calf before anything could be done; then, as if hiding, he skulked under a building. Haynes himself, being away, his wife seized a gun that was kept in the house, and was seeing a chance to exercise her prerogative, when a neighbor came along and voluntarily relieved her of the arduous task. There is considerable excitement over the presence of rabies throughout this section.

Hopewell.—The Tubize Artificial Silk Company, of Hopewell, has purchased from the Du Pont Chemical Company the well-known "B" Village in this city. The village will be occupied by employes of the company. While officials of the company refused to comment on the purchase of the property the deed, which was recorded in Prince George's County Courthouse gives the purchasing price at $225,000. The village takes in approximately 325 houses, of which sixty-one are wooden dwellings and the others known as "tar-papered houses." All are in good condition, equipped with electric lights and bath and surrounded by beautiful lawns. Each lot takes in a 50-foot frontage and runs back 100 feet.

Good Laws Boost Agriculture.

In discussing legislation in Virginia drafted with the direct intent of benefiting the farmer, the State Commissioner of Agriculture lays stress upon laws governing fertilizer, seed inspection, tobacco statistics, commission merchants, lime grinding plants, distribution of anti-hog-cholera serum, distribution of nitrogen culture, the dairy and food division, the division of markets, and the division of agricultural statistics co-operating with the United States Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

The careful execution of the above laws, says the commissioner, is responsible in no small measure for a marked agricultural progress in Virginia, which is most favorably comparable with other States of greater wealth. Illustrating this contention, the commissioner pointed out that the value of crops in Virginia for 1909 was placed at $89,775,045, while in 1919 this same valuation had increased to $292,842,212.

In 1920 Virginia was the largest producer of early Irish potatoes of any State in the Union, the third largest producer of tobacco, and the fourth largest producer of peanuts and apples. "While there are twenty-eight States which have a greater acreage under cultivation than the Old Dominion," said the commissioner, "there are only twenty which rank ahead of her in the total value of crops."

Fredericksburg.—In addition to numerous bus lines operating between this city and other points, a new one has been started between Fredericksburg and Orange, making daily trips.

Lynchburg.—Captain R. D. Yancey, Commonwealth's attorney, was fined $10 in the Police Court by Justice Martin, who held him to be in contempt. Captain Yancey was trying to make a case of grand larceny, the justice holding it to be petty larceny, whereupon the attorney called the action of the court silly.

KNICKERBOCKER MEN WIN.

Prosecution After Theater Collapse Given A Setback.

Washington.—Efforts to prosecute five persons for criminal negligence in the construction of the Knickerbocker Theater here, the roof of which caved in last January with the loss of 97 lives, received a setback here. A demurrer against indictments was sustained by Justice Siddons in the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

STATE CAPITAL

Industrial Body In New Quarters.

Richmond.—"Cheaper to move than to pay rent," is the explanation given by the Industrial Commission of Virginia for the evacuation of its present offices in Sixth street, near Main. Here the commission has been paying $2,000 a year. Recently its rent was raised to $6,500, after which the move was decided on.

The commission has leased for fourteen months the former Woman's College Building, southeast corner Tenth and Marshall streets. This is a large four-story structure, with a well-ventilated, well-lighted and nicely finished sub-basement. By sharing the building with the State Highway Commission, the Industrial Commission of Virginia has been enabled to hold its rent down to the old figure and keep well within the rent estimate submitted in its budget.

The Industrial Commission will occupy the first floor of the Woman's College Building and part of the basement. On the first floor will be the offices of the three commissioners, the secretary, the medical adviser, the statistician and the claims department. Hearings of the commission will be held in a courtroom, which is being arranged in the sub-basement.

The State Highway Commission will occupy the remainder of the sub-basement, as well as the second, third and fourth floors. This will give the State Highway Commission sufficient floor space to maintain practically all of its offices in one building. By this centralization its operations will be greatly facilitated.

Only one other State office will be in the building. This will be the office of the supervisor of the State Vocational Training and Rehabilitation Department. This work, which concerns the injured workingmen of the State, is so closely related to the work of the Industrial Commission of Virginia, that the above department will maintain its office on the same floor with the Industrial Commission.

Moving-Picture Censorship.

The law providing for the censorship of motion-pictures is now effective. Every film publicly exhibited in this State must carry either a license or a permit, and must show upon the screen certain identification matter prescribed by the State Board of Censors.

Permits are issued by the board chiefly in connection with "used films"—pictures which have been exhibited in Virginia at any time prior to August 1, 1922. The statute does not require the examination of those old films by the board. Authority for their continued use is given when application for the permit is made within thirty days after August 1, 1922. Every film of this class, immediately after displaying its main title, must show the serial number given it by the board, and should bear the words: "Permit issued by the Virginia State Board of Censors."

With practically no exceptions, save in the case of "current events" or "news pictures," educational films and scientific pictures, all new films—that is, all films released after August 1, 1922, must be examined and passed upon by the board before being exhibited.

Every film shown in Virginia on and after August 1 of this year must exhibit beneath its title a "seal trailer," giving its serial number and indicating that either a permit or a license for the picture has been issued. To omit this "trailer" is to violate the law and call for court prosecution.

Highway Body Plans To Enlarge.

Feeling that the people of Virginia will provide the money needed early this year so that contracts can be let and other preparations made at once for a greatly enlarged road-building program to start with early spring, the new State Highway Commission has authorized the enlargement of all departments in preparation for the work the commission confidently expects is ahead of them.

Commissioner George P. Coleman has been authorized to add three to four new field parties, in addition to the three parties now in the field on surveys, according to Henry G. Shirley, chairman of the State Highway Commission. The force in the drafting and computing rooms will be materially increased. Mr. Shirley stated that it is the intention of the commission, as soon as the various departments can be enlarged and organized to take care of the work, to turn out completed plans for an average of fifty miles of road per month.

$100 Reward For Murderer.

Governor Trinkle offered a reward of $100 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Carey D. Freeman and H. H. Fisher, Federal prohibition agents, near Norfolk. This is contingent upon the payment of a similar reward by the supervisors of Norfolk county, which has been pledged. The offer of the reward by the State was made at the request of Prohibition Director R. A. Fuiwiler, who called the Governor at his home in Wytheville.

Postmasters Are Appointed.

Charles M. Bland, of Shanghai, has been appointed postmaster of the fourth-class office at that place, and Jasper W. Powers, acting postmaster at Coeburn.

Normal Schools Are Well Attended.

Over 5,500 teachers of Virginia are attending the summer normal schools of the State, Harris Hart, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, announced. A total of 1,738 are attending various institutes.

Washington Sidelights

What Makes the Successful Aviator?

WASHINGTON.—The National Research council is conducting experiments to determine physical qualifications for flying. During the war, applicants for pilots' commissions in the air service were placed in a rotating chair. If the whirling made them dizzy they were regarded as normal. If it did not, it was supposed that the inner ear was defective. It is now believed by scientists of the council that the reverse is likely to be true and that the person who does not become dizzy is the more desirable candidate.

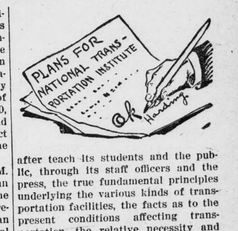
Since the war the council has had several projects centering on the study of human factors in flight, and involving behavioristic experiments on men and animals (especially rats) anatomical, physiological and psychological studies of the functions of the ear and associated eye movements, the writing of a history, and collection of complete bibliography on the subject.

There has been organized a committee on vestibular research, which will assemble data from field experience, clinical records of flyers, and facts from laboratory experiments, and lay a foundation for both theory and practice.

The project will be administered by an executive committee composed of Dr. J. Gordon Wilson, chairman; Dr. Raymond Dodge and Dr. F. H. Pike, in co-operation with the national research council's divisions of biology and agriculture, medical sciences and anthropology and psychology.

The army air service, through Major Bane, chief of the engineering division, is co-operating, and expects to modify its standards of acceptances according to results obtained.

To Learn Facts About Transportation



WITH indorsements from President Harding, leading members of congress, and the interstate commerce commission, definite plans are under way for the establishment in Washington of a national transportation institute which will be headed by Edgar N. Clark, formerly chairman of the commission. A fund of $1,000,000, to be subscribed by both shippers and the railroads, to finance the project is the goal set by the organizers of the institute.

Conceived originally by Bird M. Robinson, president of the American Short Line Railroad association, the plan now has the backing of Representative Anderson (Minn.), chairman of the joint commission of agricultural inquiry, which recently completed a most exhaustive investigation into the relation of transportation to agriculture, and Donald D. Conn, who acted as chief of the transportation division of the congressional commission.

The plan contemplates the establishment of an institute which would conduct necessary research and thereafter teach its students and the public, through its staff officers and the press, the true fundamental principles underlying the various kinds of transportation facilities, the facts as to the present conditions affecting transportation, the relative necessity and importance of each class of transportation, the real effect of each type of legislation and regulation, and how and to what extent the public and the carriers will be benefited or adversely affected by any policy or course of action that way be adopted in respect to their transportation problems.

Your Almond Candy May Cost You More

INCREASED duties on almonds were approved by the senate over the protest of Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, who said that this was one of a number of items in the McCumber bill which will prove an unnecessary tax on the candy industry, making consumers pay higher prices.

Senator Johnson of California, advocated the increased duties as essential for the protection of almond growers of his state.

The duty was approved by a vote of 37 to 13. The new proposed rate is 5 cents per pound on unshelled and 15 cents per pound on shelled almonds. The house bill rates were 4 cents and 12 cents respectively. The duties in the present Underwood act are 3 and 4 cents.

Senator Walsh enumerated a number of other items which hit the candy industry. These include walnuts, coconut meat, tartaric acid, flavoring extracts, and natural or synthetic fruit flavors, lemon oil, orange oil, peppermint oil, vanillin, egg albumen, and honey.

"The capital investment of the candy industry is $350,000,000 and the industry employs 200,000 people," said Senator Walsh. "It is the twenty-eighth largest industry in the country. There are 77 raw materials used in it upon which a tariff duty is levied.

"To what an amazing extent the duty on shelled almonds and walnuts —not to mention the 75 others—will burden the candy industry may be appreciated from this information: Six manufacturers of candy in Boston report that the increased duty on shelled almonds and walnuts will increase their cost for those nuts $180,500 annually.

"These two tariffs will tax the candy manufacturers and bakers of the country about $3,160,000."

Borah to Prune Political Plum Tree

DRASTIC pruning of the political plum tree in Washington is Senator Borah's latest campaign. He began by offering a bill to reduce the membership of the shipping board from seven to three, thereby effecting a saving of $48,000 a year in salaries, which he declared were unnecessary.

He gave notice that this was the first of a series of such measures "to put an end to soft jobs and high salaries which waste $100,000 a year."

"There are seven members of the United States shipping board," he said. "They enjoy a salary of $12,000 each. After reading the hearings on the merchant marine bill one concludes that there is no justification for having seven high-salaried commissioners. If there were a business institution there would likely be only one, and that would be plenty.

"To pay seven men $12,000 each to preside over the decrepit days, according to their own showing, of this moribund and money losing, money squandering affair, is sheer waste of the taxpayers' money. We are told daily that we must get rid of these ships even if we have to pay a large bonus to have someone take them.

"Why not get rid of some commissioners—not that anyone has personal objections to them, but solely in the interest of economy.

"But the shipping board is only an illustration of the situation in Washington. A million dollars could be saved annually by cutting down and cutting